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NOTICE.

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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for the week ended June 25, 1904.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of June 27:

Week ended June 25.

Buildings reinspected.....	177
Rooms	1,603
Persons inspected	2,225
Sick	12
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary	11
Dead examined	5
Necropsies	3
Rats examined bacteriologically	78
Number showing pest infection	0
Places limed and disinfected	851
Times streets swept.....	3
Sewers flushed	18
Notices sent to abate plumbing nuisances	12
Abated	2
Undergoing abatement.....	10
Total number plumbing inspections.....	92
Blocks covered with Danyz virus.....	11
With phosphorus.....	4

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.

Sickness in Alice not yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Purnell reports as follows:

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *June 16, 1904.*

In accordance with instructions, I visited Alice, Tex., and investigated the sickness which was prevailing there. I left Beaumont on the evening of the 11th instant, and reached my destination on the next evening at 9 o'clock. Doctor Tabor reached there on the same train. We were met at the depot by Doctors Macgregor, McKnight, Cock, and the local physicians. Doctor Frick did not reach there until the evening of the following day. On the morning of the 13th Doctors McKnight, Tabor, and I, in company with the attending physicians, visited 12 persons who were sick. Doctor Macgregor was

called to San Diego, hence was not with us. The cases examined were found to be either remittent malarial fever or enteric fever. In no instance did we find yellow fever. Doctor Macgregor had seen the cases several times prior to our visit, and he concurred with our findings. Doctor Frick saw several cases after his arrival, and he also concurred with us. Few mosquitoes were found, but wigglers of the *Stegomyia* and *Culex* were found in abundance in standing water. No *Anopheles* were discovered; it is supposed that they abound on the ranches in the vicinity.

JUNE 23, 1904.

There is no change in the situation here. Everything seems favorable, and the sanitary work is still going on. There seems to be some interest manifested in sanitary work along the Aransas Pass Railroad.

Antimosquito work.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

ALICE, TEX., June 18, 1904.

Transactions June 17 and 18, 1904: Fumigated 32 houses, containing 190 rooms; water containers oiled—barrels, 82; tubs, 18; tanks, 37; wells, 4; troughs, 2; ponds, 12; cisterns, 7; pots, cans, etc., 7; total number of water containers treated, 158.

There are about 300 water barrels in the town, of which 65 are provided with screens, or more properly speaking, cloth tops. Seventy-six water containers were found to contain larvæ; about 65 per cent of these contained both *Culex* and *Stegomyia*, though the latter in very small proportion.

JUNE 18, 1904.

The situation here remains unchanged. Fumigation continues; we have established inspection and oiling of water containers—with one man on this work. Many barrels are found covered, and, as a rule, free from larvæ, although discarded barrels and others containing lye water (wood ashes) are found to contain larvæ. About 75 per cent of these water containers are found with *Stegomyia*, but these are few in number.

Mosquitoes are not numerous. I have been sleeping without a bar, and as yet have not had a single mosquito to attack me, although I have seen some *Culex*.

JUNE 22, 1904.

The situation unchanged. Rains the day before yesterday, yesterday, and to-day have seriously interfered with the work of fumigation. At this writing indications are that the bad weather will continue. With clear weather the work of fumigation would probably be completed at this place within four or five days.

Assistant Surgeon Berry reports arrival at Laredo.

LAREDO, TEX., June 21, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

Arrived and reported for duty to-day.

BERRY.

Authorities in Corpus Christi request demonstration of antimosquito work.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson reports as follows:

LAREDO, TEX., *June 20, 1904.*

The fumigating squad under Doctor Cock will probably complete work in Alice the latter part of the current week.

The authorities in Corpus Christi have made request for a demonstration of antimosquito and disinfection work, and I respectfully request authority to send Doctor Cock and his force to that place when they have finished Alice.

After a few days in Corpus Christi it is my intention, with the approval of the Bureau, to return this force to Laredo and start them down the Rio Grande, to go as far as Brownsville. Doctor Frick should, in my opinion, remain in Alice and vicinity for the present. The force under Doctor MacGregor will complete the remaining towns along the Texas Mexican Railway.

NOTE.—The plan above outlined was approved by the Bureau.

Summary of work at New Laredo and Laredo.

LAREDO, TEX., *June 23, 1904.*

New Laredo reports, for June 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, 2,233 domiciliary visits, 118 water containers emptied and 99 oiled.

RICHARDSON.

LAREDO, TEX., *June 26, 1904.*

During week ended June 25, fumigated, at Laredo, 45 houses, containing 147 rooms. Inspected 8,894 premises and oiled 2,887 water containers. Maximum temperature, 98°; rainfall, 0.95 inch. Active work at Alice completed; Macgregor working east from Alice; Cock is in Corpus Christi for three days' demonstration; Frick remains at Alice.

RICHARDSON.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports, June 18, as follows: Passengers inspected, 164; immigrants inspected, 35; immigrants deported, 2; rejected, 9.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

Week ended June 11, 1904. Trains from Mexico inspected, 7; persons on trains inspected, 185; persons on foot bridge inspected, 1,125; 7 Pullman cars and 21 sacks Pullman linen fumigated. No suspicious or contagious diseases appeared during week.

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports, June 18, as follows: Mexican Central passengers inspected, 204; Mexican immigrants inspected, 73; Chinese inspected, 1; disinfected soiled linen imported for laundry, 315 pieces; fumigated carload cattle hides; vaccination of children of immigrants, 8.

Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.

CALIFORNIA—*Berkeley*.—Three weeks ended June 18, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths 14, including 3 from tuberculosis.

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Month of March, 1904. Estimated population, 175,000. Total number of deaths 259, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 1, measles 6, scarlet fever 4, and 63 from tuberculosis.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 82,128. Total number of deaths 103, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 2, scarlet fever 4, and 17 from tuberculosis.

KENTUCKY—*Louisville*.—Two weeks ended June 9, 1904. Estimated population, 225,000. Total number of deaths, 139, including enteric fever 4, scarlet fever 1, and 18 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended June 18, 1904, from 84 observers, indicate that smallpox, enteric fever, cholera morbus, dysentery, diphtheria, erysipelas, puerperal fever, and whooping cough were more prevalent; and tonsillitis, pleuritis, pneumonia, scarlet fever, inflammation of bowels, inflammation of brain, and remittent fever were less prevalent than in the preceding week.

Meningitis was reported present at 3, whooping cough at 11, pneumonia at 27, diphtheria at 36, enteric fever at 36, scarlet fever at 44, measles at 78, smallpox at 102, and phthisis pulmonalis at 267 places.

Grand Rapids.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 95,000. Total number of deaths, 107, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 2, scarlet fever 1, and 10 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 380,000. Total number of deaths 504, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 4, scarlet fever 3, whooping cough 1, and 62 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*Toledo*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 157,200. Total number of deaths, 150, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 7, measles 3, and 23 from tuberculosis.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population 82,947; white, 52,061; colored, 30,886. Total number of deaths, 132; white, 57; colored, 75; including measles 8, scarlet fever 1, and 28 from tuberculosis.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 325,000. Total number of deaths 365, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 6, measles 1, scarlet fever 6, and 58 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Baltimore.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Baltimore, June 18, 1904.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 18, 1904;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
June 13	Barnstable	Banes, Cuba	1
14	Neckar	Bremen	1,381
	Total		1,382

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner*.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Baltimore, June 25, 1904.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 25, 1904;
also name of vessel and port from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
June 24	Frankfurt	Bremen	1,043

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner*.

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., June 20, 1904.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 18, 1904;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
June 12	Sarmatian	Glasgow, Scotland	198
13	Admiral Sampson	Port Antonio, Jamaica	2
13	Cora B.	Clementsport, Nova Scotia	2
14	Lillie	Lousa, Porto Plata, Santo Domingo... ..	6
14	Admiral Schley	Port Limon, Costa Rica	7
15	Canadian	Liverpool, England	1
15	Romanic	Italian ports	866
16	Saxonia	Liverpool, England	1,027
17	Daltonhall	Fowey, England	1
18	Dania	Louisburg, Cape Breton	1
	Total		2,111

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner*.

July 1, 1904

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Report of immigration at Key West, Fla.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., June 19, 1904.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at Key West during the week ended June 18, 1904.

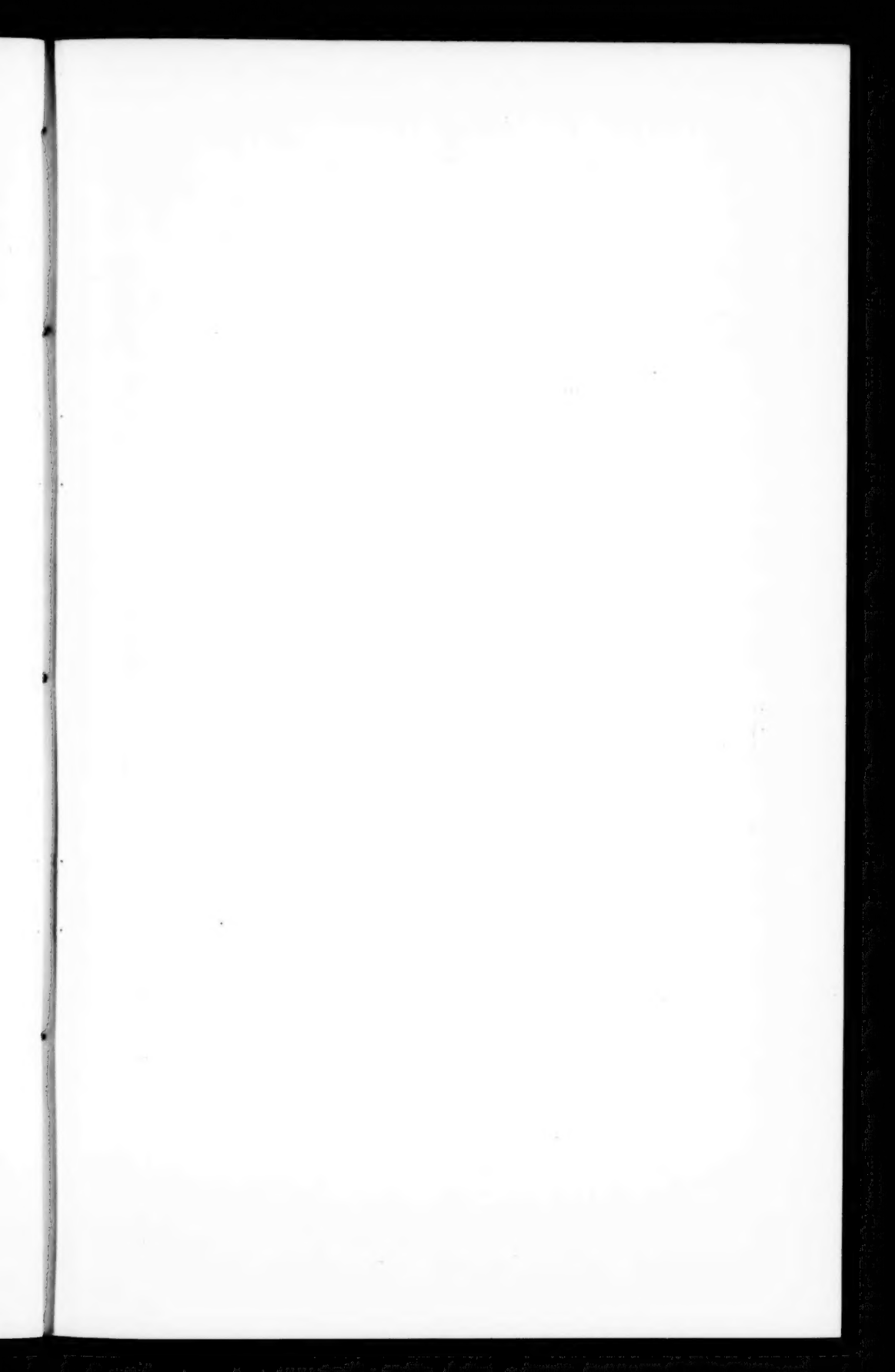
Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
1904. June 14 16	Mascotte	Habana, Cuba	15
	Miami	do	12
	Total	27

JULIUS OTTO, *Immigrant Inspector in Charge.*

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
Baltimore, Md.	May	6,288	92
Honolulu, H. I.	do	823	8
New Bedford, Mass.	do	979	10



Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
UNITED STATES:					
1	Alexandria, Va	June 25
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	June 18
Bocagrande, Fla.—					
4	Punta Gorda	June 11
5	Puntarasa	do
6	Brunswick, Ga	June 18
7	Cape Charles, Va	do
8	Cape Fear, N. C.	June 25
9	Cedar Key, Fla	June 18
10	Columbia River, Oreg.	June 25
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla	June 18
12	Delaware Breakwater	do
	Quarantine, Lewes, Del.
13	Dutch Harbor, Alaska	May 28
14	Eastport, Me	June 23
15	Eureka, Cal	June 18
16	Grays Harbor, Wash	do
17	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Is-	June 11
	land, Miss.
18	Key West, Fla	June 18
19	Los Angeles, Cal	do
20	Newbern, N. C	do
21	Nome, Alaska	June 11
22	Panama, Panama	June 7
23	Pascagoula, Miss.	June 18
24	Port Angeles, Wash	June 5
25	Portland, Me	June 11
	June 18
26	Port Townsend, Wash	do
27	Reedy Island, Del	do
St. Georges Sound, Fla.—					
28	East Pass	June 7
	June 14
29	West Pass	June 18
30	St. Johns River, Fla	do
San Diego, Cal					
31	San Francisco, Cal	do
32	do	Ger. ss. Luxor	June 16	Hamburg
San Pedro, Cal					
33	do	Br. ss. Lothian	June 17	Hongkong
34	Santa Barbara, Cal	do
35	Santa Rosa, Fla	June 18	Sp. ss. Oleta ^a	June 3	London, Habana, Tampico, Vera- cruz.
Nor. ss. Monrovia ^a					
	June 7	Port Elizabeth
It. bk. Tonio ^a					
	June 8	Buenos Ayres
Nor. bk. Zanrak					
	June 12	Delagoa Bay
Am. schr. Wentworth ^a					
	June 11	Cardenas
36	Savannah, Ga	do
37	Sitka, Alaska	June 11
38	South Atlantic quarantine,	June 18	Br. bk. E. J. Spicer ^a	June 3	Rio de Janeiro
	Blackbeard Island, Ga.
39	Southbend, Wash	do
40	Tampa Bay, Fla	do
41	Washington, N. C	do
HAWAII:					
42	Hilo	May 28
43	Honolulu	June 4
Kahului					
44	do
45	Kihel	May 28
46	Koloa	June 4
47	Lahaina	do
48	Mahukona	May 14
	May 21
	May 28

^a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.	
2				No report	
3				2 steamships spoken and passed.	
4				No report	
5				do.	
6					1
7					7
8					5
9					2
10				No report	
11				Examination of crew and passenger.	1
12				15 vessels spoken and passed.	
13					2
14				No report	
15					27
16				No transactions.	
17				No report	2
18					10
19				No transactions.	
20				do.	
21					4
22				No report	
23					2
24				No report	
25					1
26					2
27					5
28				No transaction.	18
29					1
30				No transactions.	
31				14 vessels spoken and passed; 5 steamships passed without inspection.	1
32	Seattle	Held; holds sulphured.	June 17	2 vessels boarded and passed. Temperature of all on Am. ss. San José from Panama taken.	2
33	San Francisco	Held for repairs	June 18		5
34				No transactions.	
35	Pensacola	Cleaned and disinfected	June 9	do.	
	do	Ballast discharged and fumigated.	June 16	2 vessels boarded and passed.	3
	do	Discharging ballast			
	do	do			
36	Savannah	Fumigated and held	June 17		1
37	Sapelo	Disinfected and held	June 17		3
38					
39				No transactions.	
40				do.	
41				do.	
42					2
43				U. S. S. Albany, U. S. a. t. Logan, and U. S. a. t. Buford from Manila passed on medical officers' certificate.	8
44				No transactions.	
45				No report	
46				do.	
47				No transactions.	
48				do.	
				do.	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
49	Cebu	May 7
50	Iloilo	May 14
51	Jolo	May 7
52	Manila	May 14
	PORTO RICO:				
53	Ponce	June 11
54	San Juan	do
	Subports—				
55	Aguadilla	do
56	Arecibo	do
57	Arroyo	do
58	Fajardo	do
59	Humacao	do
60	Mayaguez	do

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	June 25
2	Bangor, Me	do
3	Boston, Mass	do
4	Charleston, S. C	June 11
5	Elizabeth River, Va	June 25
6	Galveston, Tex	June 18	Nor. s. s. Iris	June 15	Tampico
7	Gardiner, Oreg	do
8	Marcushook, Pa	June 25
9	Mobile Bay, Ala	June 11
10	New Bedford, Mass	do
11	New Orleans, La	do
12	Newport News, Va	June 25
13	Newport, R. I	do
14	New York, N. Y	do
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex	do
16	Port Royal, S. C	do
17	Providence, R. I	June 18
18	Quintana, Tex	June 25
19	Sabine Pass, Tex	do
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C....	June 20

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
49	No report
50	do.
51	do.
52	do.
53	1
54	2
55	No transactions
56	do.
57	do.
58	do.
59	do.
60	2

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1	No report
2	do.
3	do.
4	do.
5
6	Galveston	Fumigated and held	June 19	14
7	No report
8	do.
9	do.
10	do.
11	do.
12	do.
13	do.
14	do.
15	do.
16	do.
17	do.
18	do.
19	do.
20	1

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to July 1, 1904.

For reports received from December 26, 1903, to June 24, 1904, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 24, 1904.

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Colorado:				
Boulder County.....	May 1-31.....	6	
Chaffee County.....	May 1-31.....	1	
Cheyenne County.....	May 1-31.....	1	
Clear Creek County.....	May 1-31.....	1	
Denver County.....	May 1-31.....	15	
Gilpin County.....	May 1-31.....	1	
Lake County.....	May 1-31.....	1	
Larimer County.....	May 1-31.....	36	
Las Animas County.....	May 1-31.....	2	
Otero County.....	May 1-31.....	1	
Pueblo County.....	May 1-31.....	4	
Sedgewick County.....	May 1-31.....	1	
Teller County.....	May 1-31.....	1	
Weld County.....	May 1-31.....	10	
Total for State.....		81	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		529	
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	June 12-18.....	1	
Total for State.....		1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.			
Georgia:				
Macon.....	June 12-18.....	2	
Total for State.....		2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.			
Illinois:				
Chicago.....	June 19-25.....	1	
Danville.....	do.....	1	
Total for State.....		2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		3	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	June 12-18.....	2	
Total for State.....		2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		2	
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	June 19-25.....	2	
Total for State.....		2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		24	4	
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	June 12-18.....	1	
Total for State.....		1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		30	
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	June 12-18.....	3	
Total for State.....		3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		5	
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	June 12-18.....	2	
South Omaha.....	June 12-18.....	1	
Total for State.....		3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.			

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
New Hampshire:				
Manchester	June 12-18.....	7		
Total for State		7		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		3		
New Jersey:				
Jersey City.....	June 13-19.....	2		One imported from Baltimore.
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....				
New York:				
Buffalo.....	June 12-18.....	1		
New York.....	June 19-25.....	1		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		2		
Pennsylvania:				
Blair County	June 19-25.....	1		
Cambria County	June 19-25.....	4		
Philadelphia County.....	June 19-25.....	7	1	
Total for State		12	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		408	14	
South Carolina:				
Charleston.....	June 12-18.....	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		2		
Tennessee:				
Memphis.....	June 12-25.....	13		
Total for State		13		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		5		
Washington:				
Adams County.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Cowlitz County	May 1-31.....	1		
King County (Seattle included)	May 1-31.....	14		
Lincoln County.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Pierce County (Tacoma included).....	May 1-June 20.....	3		
Snohomish County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Spokane County (Spokane included).....	May 1-31.....	7		
Whitman County	May 1-31.....	3		
Yakima County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Total for State		40		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		319	11	
Wisconsin:				
Milwaukee	June 12-18.....	8		
Total for State		8		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		2		
Grand total		182	1	
Grand total, same period, 1903.....		1,702	29	

Plague in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, June 25 to July 1, 1904.

California. Summary: Calendar year, 1900, 22 cases, 22 deaths; 1901, 30 cases, 25 deaths; 1902, 41 cases, 41 deaths; 1903, 17 cases, 17 deaths; six months ended July 1, 1904, 8 deaths and 1 recovery.

[illegible]

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Report from Cape Colony—Plague—Examination for plague and plague-infected rodents.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, May 23, 1904.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the Colony on the state of the outbreak of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the week ended May 21, 1904, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Port Elizabeth.—Two cases of plague were discovered during the week, namely: Two European males on the 17th and 20th instant, respectively. At the plague hospital 1 European male died and 1 colored female was discharged recovered; 6 cases remain under treatment. Two hundred and twenty-two (51 found dead) rats and 303 (27 found dead) mice bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 42 rats and 28 mice proved to be plague-infected.

Other places.—At East London, Uitenhage, Queenstown, King Williams Town, and Knysna no case of plague was discovered in man or animal.

CAPE TOWN.

Harbor board area and shipping in harbor.—Number of rodents examined 291; nothing found suspicious of plague.

Cape Town municipal area.—Number of rodents examined by the medical officer of health for the city 334; nothing found suspicious of plague.

A. JOHN GREGORY,
Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Rio de Janeiro—Smallpox and yellow fever—Epidemic dysentery in Pernambuco—Yellow fever and the mosquito.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, May 27 and June 1, as follows:

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows:

During the week ended May 21 the following vessels were inspected and issued bills of health from this office:

On May 17 the German steamship *Syracusa*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the personnel of the crew while here; on the same date, the British steamship *Pennine Range*, for New York, with cargo of coffee, no passengers, and 1 new member of crew taken on here; on May 19 the British steamship *Cunara*, for Baltimore, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers, and 1 new man added to the crew list while here, and on the same date

the British steamship *Titian*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 9 first cabin passengers and 16 steerage passengers from this port, and also 2 new members of the crew shipped here.

All steerage passengers on the *Titian* were carefully examined by me before purchasing tickets, as is now the procedure here by virtue of an arrangement made by myself with the steamship companies. All vessels discharged and received cargo, as well as passengers, while lying in the open bay.

Infectious disease in Peru.—Under date of May 19 a report from Lima states that on that date there were registered as occurring on the previous day, in that city, 3 new cases of bubonic plague and 2 cases of yellow fever. Another report of the same date states that "the actual sanitary condition of Lima is satisfactory, although to-day 2 cases of yellow fever have been verified in Rio Chiclayo."

Infectious disease in Chile.—Under date of May 19, a dispatch from Santiago states that in the poor districts of Chiclayo, in Antofagasta, there were, on May 18, 15 new cases of bubonic plague. Another dispatch of the same date states that "there has been a recrudescence of the bubonic plague in Antofagasta. Yesterday there were 15 new verified cases." A dispatch of May 22, from Santiago, states that there are "under treatment in Antofagasta 48 case of bubonic plague."

A dispatch dated May 19 also states that "since the day in which the epidemic of variola showed itself in Santiago there have been registered 500 cases of this disease."

Dysentery in Pernambuco.—The latest reports from Pernambuco are as follows:

Recife, May 22, 1904.—The coefficient of mortality during the last week has risen to 95.1 per 1,000 inhabitants. The total of all deaths during the last fortnight, ending May 15, is 753. Of these, 404 are due to dysentery alone, 65 to diseases of the digestive system, 47 to tuberculosis, 34 to malaria, 33 to variola, 57 to diseases of the nervous system, and 113 to causes badly verified. The records show that during this period 498 persons were interred with a certificate furnished by a physician, and 255 with a certificate attested by 2 witnesses.

The issue of the Brazilian Review for May 24, 1904, has the following:

Pernambuco.—Sanitary conditions grow worse every day, and are now very alarming. Never since the cholera epidemic, fifty years ago, was anything like it known. Commencing with 62 deaths in January this year, they rose to 161 in February, 323 in March, and 617 in April, equivalent to 79.4 per thousand. The Great Western Railroad is doing good service by publishing reports of rainfall at stations along their lines. Rain has been falling more or less irregularly all over the State. Whilst at Parahyba $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. fell in three days. At Maceio rains have been so heavy as to flood the streets and overturn a wall at the railroad station. It is to be hoped that rains may continue heavy at the capital and extinguish the epidemic of dysentery which is causing so terrible a death rate, chiefly among children and old people. It is generally believed that the disease was brought from Acre by the returning troops. Indeed, it seems not unlikely, as the epidemic certainly seems to date from their return, while the dry and unhealthy weather has helped it to spread.

The United States consul at Pernambuco writes me as follows:

Pernambuco, May 16, 1904.—In reply to your inquiry of the 3d instant I beg to say that during April 617 deaths of dysentery were officially reported. No measures, as far as I can learn, are being taken to combat the disease, except that in certain drug stores medicine is furnished the poor on account of the Government. No experts from outside have arrived to inquire into the origin of the disease. There have been a few cases in which death has occurred within a few hours of the inception of the

disease, but in most cases it has been amenable to treatment, and if death results it comes some days after the first attack.

As the epidemic has spread over both this city and the surrounding country and among rich and poor it is difficult to assign any local cause for it, and it is generally supposed to be caused by the long continued hot, dry weather here this year.

In view of the regular growth of this epidemic it is safe to predict that the deaths for the month of May will approximately be between 800 and 900 from dysentery alone, almost as many as occur from all causes in the same period in Rio de Janeiro, which is four times as great in population as Recife. The situation appears to be most serious, and it is difficult to foretell what proportions this epidemic may soon assume.

Yellow fever and the mosquito.—The following is from a report by Dr. Bento Bueno, made to the government of the State of São Paulo:

At Santos, Campinas, and Sorocaba unceasing war has been waged on mosquitoes. The *Culex taeniatus* previously so common, has almost disappeared, and with it the epidemics of yellow fever. Transmission by mosquito bite is possible fifty-seven days after infection of the *stegomyia*, and this determines the period during which the greatest vigilance must be exercised in yellow-fever cases, when the patient has not been entirely isolated from access of mosquitoes by netting.

Sanitary report of Rio de Janeiro, week ended May 22, 1904.—During this week there were in all 361 deaths, the largest number this year. Of these 3 were caused by yellow fever, all in hospital, with 8 new cases reported. At the week's end there were 5 cases of yellow fever in Hospital São Sebastião. Variola caused 71 deaths, with 119 new cases reported, leaving at the end of the week 146 cases under treatment in Hospital São Sebastião. No cases nor deaths from bubonic plague and only 1 convalescent in Hospital Paulo Candido is the best report so far of this disease. No deaths were due to measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, or leprosy. Grippe caused 11 deaths, enteric fever 1, dysentery 3, beriberi 1, malarial fevers 5, and tuberculosis 45. The daily average of deaths was 51.57, as compared with an average of 49 for the preceding week, and of 39.71 for the corresponding week last year. The coefficient per 1,000, taking the population as estimated, 850,000, is 22.20. The deaths occurred, as regards localities, as follows: In houses, 222; in civil hospitals, 67; in military hospitals, 5; in Santa Casa de Misericórdia, 62; in asylums, convents, etc., 3; in vessels in port, none, and location unknown, 2.

The highest range of the thermometer was on May 18, 23.8°, and the lowest on May 16, 16.1° C., with a daily average of 19.88° C. The rainfall for the week was 2.27 mm., a daily average of 0.32 mm.

Vaccination in Rio de Janeiro during April, 1904—Port declared free from plague.

During the week ended May 28, 1904, no vessels left this port bound for ports in the United States. No bills of health were issued by the consulate.

There is but little sanitary information to transmit, with respect to other localities than this.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres May 30 states that during the year 1903 there were in all 16,314 deaths in that city, of which number 17.3 per cent were from infectious and contagious diseases. These figures are for the whole province of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, and are not for the city alone.

Dysentery at Pernambuco, Brazil.—The following is a press report in relation to the epidemic in Pernambuco, Brazil. Although there is nothing new in the report, it still may be of interest:

There died in January, this year, 62 persons from dysentery, in February 161, in the first 15 days of March 110, in the second half of March 215, in the first 15 days of April 276, and in the last half of that month 341. The coefficient of mortality has risen to 79.4, that is, 80 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants. From April 15 to 30 there died in Recife (Pernambuco) 629 persons—626 Brazilians, of which number 613 were natives of Pernambuco, and 3 strangers. The highest daily mortality up to that date was 51 per day, the lowest number 33 per day, and the average 42 per diem. Since the time of the cholera epidemic we have not had for fifty years such a terrible epidemic among the inhabitants and residents of this city.

Vaccination in Rio de Janeiro during the month of April, 1904.—During this month 1,972 vaccinations and revaccinations were made by the authorities. Notifications were received of 216 cases of variola, and investigation showed in regard to these cases that 119 of these persons had never been vaccinated (of this number 90 were over 15 years of age), 17 had never been revaccinated, and in regard to 80, precise information was lacking.

During the month the vaccination institute distributed 16,789 tubes of virus, of which number 10,874 went to the federal district—the city of Rio de Janeiro—and the remainder to different States.

Mortuary report of Rio de Janeiro week ended May 29, 1904.—During the week there were in all 321 deaths. There were 4 cases of yellow fever reported, and two deaths occurred from this disease, both in the Sacramento district of the city. At the close of the week there were no cases of yellow fever under treatment in any of the hospitals. No cases nor deaths from plague. Variola caused 45 deaths, with 98 cases reported, and with 155 case under treatment at the close of the week. No deaths were caused by scarlet fever, diphtheria, enteric fever, or leprosy. Measles caused 1 death; whooping cough, 1; grippe, 7; dysentery, 3; beriberi, 1; malarial fevers, 4; and tuberculosis, 33.

Of the total number of deaths 218 occurred in private residences, hotels, etc., 42 in civil hospitals, 2 in military hospitals, 51 in the Santa Casa da Misericórdia, 3 in asylums and convents, none on ships in port, and 5 in localities unknown. The daily average for the week was 45.85, as compared with 51.57 during the preceding week, and 37.28 for the same week during 1903.

Both deaths from yellow fever occurred in children less than 10 years of age, and both in the persons of natives.

The highest range of the thermometer during the week was on May 23, viz, 28.4° C., and the lowest on May 26, 16.6° C., with a daily average for the week of 21° C.

There are at this date no inmates of the plague hospital at Jurajuba, all convalescents having been discharged as cured, and there having been no admissions for thirty days.

This port is therefore at this date free from plague.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended June 16, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 8,500; 5 deaths;

prevailing diseases, mild type of malarial fever. General condition of this port and the surrounding country, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 10	Boniform.....	7	0	0	0
10	Anselm.....	42	20	8	0
16	Belize.....	17	4	0	0

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Quebec.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stevenson reports, June 22, as follows: Week ended June 18, 1904. Number of immigrants inspected, 355; number passed, 334; number detained, 21.

CHINA.

Reports from Hongkong—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Quarantine measures.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, May 30 and 31, as follows:

Communicable diseases for the week ended May 21, 1904: Plague, 35 fatal cases; 1 imported from Amoy, steamship unknown; only Chinese attacked. Cholera: 4 cases, 3 deaths—all Chinese; 2 cases imported from Saigon per steamship *Ping Shan*. Enteric fever: 2 cases, no deaths; 1 European, 1 Indian. Smallpox: 3 cases, no deaths; 1 Chinese, 2 Europeans imported from Shanghai per steamship *Chi Yuen*.

Government notification of sanitary measures existing against Hongkong, May 20, 1904.

Port.	Nature of measures.	Date.
Manila	Hongkong vessels may bring steerage passengers and if health of Hongkong satisfactory can proceed direct to Manila after November 1. Fresh vegetables prohibited.	Oct. 16, 1902
Shanghai.....	Importation of rags, old paper, coffins containing corpses, and earth and mold, still prohibited.	Nov. 19, 1903
Do.....	Declared infected.....	May 14, 1904
Siam	Arrivals from Hongkong subject to medical inspection only....	Dec. 21, 1903
Indo-China.....	Arrivals from Hongkong without passengers, but with non-prohibited merchandise only will have free pratique immediately after inspection by sanitary authorities.	Sept. 21, 1903
Dutch Indies	Arrivals from Hongkong or vessels having called there are subject to 10 days quarantine from date of departure or since date of last plague case on board. Importation is temporarily prohibited of animal refuse, claws and hoofs, animal and human hair and bristles, hides which are untanned and which are [not] salted or cured by arsenic; raw wool and rags, bags or sacks which have already been used, coming from Hongkong or transhipped at that port. Also it is temporarily prohibited to import from Hongkong into Netherlands India tapestry and used embroideries unless they are transported as personal baggage or in consequence of change of residence.	Apr. 29, 1904
Burma	Hongkong declared infected.....	May 11, 1904
Straits Settlements.....	do.....	Do.
Kaphai, Siam	Quarantine on arrivals from Hongkong and Swatow; medical inspection imposed on arrivals from other China ports.	May 26, 1904

Statement of quarantine restrictions by Hongkong, in force May 27, 1904.

Disease.	Port.	Restrictions in force.	Date.
Plague, small-pox, cholera.	Manila	Medical examination; quarantine at the discretion of the health officer.	Proclamation No. 1, Apr. 3, 1903.
Plague	Tainan Fu and Auping, Formosa.do	Proclamation No. 4, Mar. 28, 1904.

The supervision of ship supplies, cargo, and other traffic hence to ports of the United States and Island Territory remains in force.

Communicable diseases for the week ended May 28, 1904: Plague, 27 cases, 25 deaths, all Chinese (1 imported from Shek Loong per unknown vessel); cholera, 9 cases, 9 deaths, all Chinese; smallpox, 2 cases, 2 deaths, all Chinese.

Cablegrams sent and received during the week: "Heiser, Manila, Quarantine. Ten cases cholera Hongkong. Two imported Saigon. White." Received: "Doctor White, American Consulate, Hongkong. Plague spreading Canton. Missionary Noyes victim. McWade, Consul-General."

The cholera situation in the colony is as follows: Week ended October 31, 1903, 1 case, 1 death (Japanese); March 26, 1904, 1 case, 1 death (Chinese); May 7, 1904, 1 case, 1 death (Chinese); May 21, 1904, 4 cases, 3 deaths (Chinese); May 28, 1904, 9 cases, 9 deaths (Chinese). On May 16, 1904, 2 cases were imported from Saigon per steamship *Ping Shan*. I have made necropsic and bacterial examinations of some of the cases, and the disease unquestionably is Asiatic cholera. Due precautions will be taken to prevent its transportation to American territory and to the Republic of Panama.

*Plague increasing at Amoy.**HONGKONG, May 31, 1904.*

The following is announced here: "His excellency, the governor in council, is pleased to direct that the regulations under the Venice Sanitary Convention be reimposed at all the uninfected ports of the Madras Presidency against arrivals from Hongkong, intimation having been received of the existence of plague at that place."

It is also reported that plague is increasing at Amoy.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Korea* recommended, May 24, for rejection: For Honolulu, 7; for San Francisco, 47.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Shawmut* for Tacoma, recommended, May 28, for rejection, 8.

*COSTA RICA.**Report from Limon, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended June 18, 1904. Estimated population, 4,000; number of deaths, 6; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and tuberculosis. General sanitary condition of this port and surrounding country, fair.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
1904.					
June 12	Venus	33	0	0	0
13	Valencia	40	2	8	0
13	Admiral Farragut	53	0	0	0
15	Baker	41	0	0	0
15	Harald	21	0	0	0
16	Manistee	46	2	0	0
17	Alps	25	0	0	0
18	Beverly	41	0	0	0

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos—Cases of sickness probably due to bad water.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, June 16, as follows:

Week ended June 11, 1904: Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 2; crews inspected, 101; passengers inspected, 1.

Both vessels were in good sanitary condition; no sickness on board.

Considerable sickness is reported in the city at present, mainly gastrointestinal and malarial diseases, and no doubt due to the bad water from the aqueduct.

Mortuary report not yet received.

Week ended June 18, 1904: Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 4; crews inspected, 107; passengers inspected, none.

Two of these vessels were fumigated here by me before clearing for the United States, viz, Steamship *Mercator* arrived at this port June 12 from Casilda, Cuba, where she discharged a cargo of cattle taken on at Tampico. I fumigated the vessel on June 13, and she left that night for Mobile direct. Steamship *Fido* arrived at this port June 13 with a cargo of cattle from Savanilla. After discharge of cattle and cleaning of vessel I fumigated her on June 15. She left for Mobile direct on June 16, 1904. No sickness on board either of these vessels.

Report from Habana—No spread from smallpox case taken from steamship La Navarre—Suspicious cases on steamship Monterey from Progreso found to be malarial fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, June 22, as follows:
Week ended June 18, 1904:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	27
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	973
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	412
Pieces of freight passed (salted hides).....	563

The case of smallpox sent to Las Animas from the French steamer *La Navarre* on the 5th instant is convalescent, and the 98 passengers sent to Mariel for fifteen days have returned in good health; no new case has developed in the passengers or any other person.

The 5 passengers that were sent to Las Animas on June 13 from the American steamer *Monterey* as suspicious of yellow fever were found by the commission not to have yellow fever. The disease was malarial fever.

Mortuary report of Habana for the week ended June 18, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	19
Meningitis	11
Bronchitis	3
Enteritis	8
Cancer	4
Pernicious fever	1
Enteric fever	1
Pneumonia	8
Malarial fever	1
Paludic fever	1
Athrepsia	2
Grippe	1

Total number of deaths, 119.

Report from Matanzas—Precautionary detention in quarantine of Norwegian steamship Frey from Tampico; two cases malarial fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, June 21, as follows:

During the week ended June 18, 1904, bills of health were issued to 5 vessels leaving for ports in the United States.

The Norwegian steamship *Frey*, which arrived in this port June 9, from Tampico via Sagua la Grande, Cuba, was subjected to the usual detention in quarantine as a precautionary step. During her stay in this harbor, on the seventh day after leaving Tampico, 2 cases of malarial fever occurred on board, which fact was mentioned in the bill of health. This vessel cleared for New York direct June 13. No contagious or infectious disease has been reported in this city during the past week.

Mortuary statistics of the city of Matanzas June 10 to 20, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Tuberculosis	6	27
Tetanus, infantile	1	72
Athrepsia	1	105
Myelitis	1	63
Meningitis	1	61
Lesion of heart, organic (unqualified)	1	79
Senility	1	154
Cirrhosis	1	112
Enteritis	1	105
Uremia	1	120
Bronchitis	1	90
Broncho-pneumonia	1	92
Nephritis	1	119
Cancer of larynx	1	45
Pneumonia	1	93
Debility, congenital	1	151
Total	21	

Annual rate of mortality per 1,000, 16.72; estimated population, 48,000.

Report from Santiago—Injury done by storm.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, June 15, as follows:

During the week ended June 11, 1904, one bill of health was issued to a vessel bound for the United States. No quarantinable disease has been reported.

We have just had a terrible rain storm. The rain began early on June 13 and continued most of the day, but the worst period was from

7 to 10.30 p. m., when the water came down at a terrific rate. After that it fell comparatively lightly, but it rained all night and more than half of the following day. I have not been able to learn the rainfall, but comparing this with the big storm of three years ago, when 13 inches fell in twenty-four hours, it is the opinion of those with whom I have spoken that 4 or 5 inches of water must have fallen between 7 and 10.30 during the night of June 13.

Of course this fall did considerable damage, tumbling down walls and houses all over the city and flooding the lower part. The principal business houses along the water front had 12 to 15 inches of water. In many houses holes had to be made in the walls to let the water out.

Nine years ago the Spanish Government built up Cristina street (along the water front), raising its level and building a good macadamized road, with large drains for rain water to pass under it. This is the first time since the street was fixed that water has flowed over it.

Considerable damage has been done to the surrounding country, but news is coming very slowly, as all the telegraphic lines are down, the roads very bad, the rivers swollen, many bridges having been carried away—among them two railroad bridges. No mail has arrived since the 12th.

Probably forty persons have been drowned in the surrounding country. The village of Cobre, about 12 miles to the west, has been very badly damaged, half of it having been destroyed. It is known that 25 persons have been drowned.

The aqueduct of Santiago has been damaged at the dam and we have had no water for two days, as it does not flow into the pipe. It will take two or three days to repair the damage.

If reports are correct we are not likely to have trains to Habana for at least a week.

Mortuary report for the week ended June 11, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Tubercle of lungs	3	27
Cancer of uterus	1	42
Cerebral meningitis	1	61
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	64
Tetanus, infantile	1	72
Organic heart disease	1	79
Broncho-pneumonia	1	92
Pneumonia	1	93
Diarrhea and enteritis	9	105
Do	1	106
Alcoholic cirrhosis	1	112
Biliary lithiasis	1	113
Ill-defined or unspecified	1	179
Total	23	

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 26.28 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended June 13, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 2 deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 7	Spero.....	15			
7	Anselm.....	42	4		

The *Anselm* cleared from Puerto Barrios.

HAWAII.

Reports from Honolulu—Partial disinfection of schooner Rosamond for tuberculosis.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, June 8 and 13, as follows:

In compliance with Department circular No. 15, 1902, prevention of tuberculosis among merchant seamen, I have the honor to report the disinfection of the forecabin of the schooner *Rosamond*.

Quarantine transactions, May, 1904.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

(Incoming quarantine.)

Steam vessels inspected and passed	31
Crew on steam vessels	6,589
Passengers on steam vessels	4,244
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	19
Crew on sailing vessels	271
Passengers on sailing vessels	25
Sick in detention from last month	0
Detention from last month	0
Sick in detention for this month	0
Detention for this month	0
Pieces of baggage disinfected	0
Packages of freight disinfected	0
Vaccinations	0
Steam vessels disinfected	0
Sailing vessels disinfected	0

PORT OF HILO, HAWAII.

Steam vessels inspected and passed	1
Crew on steam vessels	37
Passengers on steam vessels	17
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	1
Crew on sailing vessels	14
Passengers on sailing vessels	5

PORT OF MAHUKONA, HAWAII.

Steam vessels inspected and passed	0
Crew on steam vessels	0
Passengers on steam vessels	0
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	1
Crew on sailing vessels	10
Passengers on sailing vessels	0

PORT OF KOLOA, KAUAI.

Steam vessels inspected and passed	0
Crew on steam vessels	0
Passengers on steam vessels	0
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	1
Crew on sailing vessels	8
Passengers on sailing vessels	1

Kahului, Kihei, and Lahaina, no transactions.

Plague case at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, June 24, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:
One plague June 21.

COFER.

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended June 18, 1904. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; no deaths. Prevailing diseases, malarial, mild type. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 12	Rosina.....	29	0	0	0
14	Geo. Dumois.....	18	0	0	0
16	Origen.....	24	0	0	0
18	Managua.....	16	0	0	0

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended June 14, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 2,125; no deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever of mild form; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
1904.					
June 9	Anselm.....	42	3	5	0
10	Hiram.....	14	0	0	0
12	Habil.....	15	1	0	0
14	Bratten.....	15	0	0	0

Number of aliens sailing from this port during the week, 2.

JAPAN.

Reports from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox epidemic in Tientsin.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, May 28 and June 4, as follows:

During the week ended May 21, 1904, four vessels having an aggregate personnel of 206 crew and 99 passengers were inspected.

No official report of contagious diseases in Yokohama has been received for the period subsequent to May 7. Health conditions in this city seem normal, save for the unusual prevalence of measles.

Smallpox is reported epidemic in Tientsin, China, and it is stated in press reports that this disease exists in Port Arthur.

Plague on steamship Korea at Kobé.

Week ended May 28, 1904, seven vessels having a total personnel of 588 crew and 947 passengers were inspected; 395 steerage passengers were bathed, and 627 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

For week ended May 14, 1904, contagious diseases were reported in Yokohama as follows: Enteric fever, 6 cases, no deaths; scarlet fever, 1 case, no deaths; diphtheria, 4 cases, no deaths; dysentery, 1 case, no deaths. Same for week ended May 21: Enteric fever, 4 cases, 2 deaths; diphtheria, 2 cases, 2 deaths.

A case of plague was discovered on steamship *Korea*, which arrived at Kobé on May 31 ultimo from Hongkong via Amoy, Shanghai, and Nagasaki. The vessel with its entire personnel went into quarantine at Kobé. Crew and passengers will, according to Japanese practice, probably be detained ten days. The case of plague occurred in the person of a Chinese steerage passenger. The disease seems to have been of the pneumonic type, and the diagnosis was apparently confirmed by expert bacteriological examination.

Report from Nagasaki—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports, June 3, as follows: Number of emigrants for Manila recommended June 3 for rejection, 79.

MEXICO.

History of yellow-fever case at Tampico.

MEXICO, June 16, 1904.

DR. WALTER WYMAN,

*Surgeon-General, Public Health and
Marine-Hospital Service, Washington.*

DEAR DOCTOR: Desiring that you should be informed of the occurrence of yellow fever in the Republic, and that the first notices you receive should be from the sanitary authorities of Mexico, I informed you in my message of the 12th that a suspect case had occurred at Tampico, and in my telegram of yesterday I gave confirmation of the case.

To-day I have received from Dr. Matienzo, delegate of the council in the port named, the following message, from which you may see that if the patient has yellow fever the case is atypical:

In my message of yesterday I told you that the case of yellow fever is confirmed. Probably the governor, in informing you that it had not been confirmed, referred to my first opinion and to the doubts which I expressed with respect to the case. Although in reality the case is somewhat abnormal, the appearance of a lingual hemorrhage in the patient and the curve of albuminuria decided me to consider the case as confirmed. The house in which the patient lived and the shop in which he worked have already been disinfected. To-day, in agreement with Doctor Carrillo, in place of telegraphic information of passengers leaving by way of Monterey, a sanitary agent will travel between Tampico and Victoria for thorough inspection of passengers.

From this quotation you will see the care I take that you should know the facts as if they passed before your view.

Always your devoted friend and servant,

E. LICEAGA.

Report from Progreso and Merida—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever in Merida.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports as follows: Week ended June 17, 1904.

Quarantinable diseases and deaths from same, none; deaths from other causes, 13, as follows: Epilepsy, 1; enteritis, 2; gastro-enteritis, 1; malaria, 3; meningitis (cerebral), 2; paralysis, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 1; metro-peritonitis, 1; tuberculosis (intestinal), 1. Population, 8,000.

Bills of health issued to following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passen- gers from Progreso.	Passen- gers in transit.
June 10	Tjomo.....	New York.....	17	0	0
11	Monterey.....	do.....	96	38	47
12	King Frederick.....	Boston.....	25	0	0
12	Alm.....	Mobile.....	24	2	0
16	Horda.....	New York.....	25	0	0
17	Galveston.....	New Orleans.....	23	1	0

In Merida there are 7 to 10 cases of yellow fever reported, besides a number of suspected cases. In Progreso there has been no case of yellow fever reported since April 28. That case was discharged cured May 5.

Report from Tampico—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox and yellow fever.

Assistant Surgeon McClintic reports, June 20, as follows:

The week ended June 18 was the busiest one since my arrival here. 8 bills of health having been issued and 6 vessels fumigated, bound for ports as follows: Norwegian steamship *Iris*, for Galveston; British steamship *E. O. Saltmarsh*, for Pensacola; German steamship *Constantia*, the British steamship *Dorlin*, and the Norwegian steamship *Nor*, all for New Orleans; and the Swedish steamship *Sealand*, for Norfolk, via New York.

The Norwegian steamship *Iris* is the first of a new line of boats recently put on between Galveston and Tampico.

The mortality report for the two weeks ended June 18 numbered 40 for the city of Tampico and vicinity and includes 2 deaths from small-pox, the only deaths attributed to a quarantinable disease.

The Mexican officials have reported 1 case of yellow fever in the civil hospital here. As has often been noticed, the first cases are mild and not so likely to attract attention until the infection is spread.

Case of yellow fever at Veracruz on steamship Habana from Progreso.

VERACRUZ, MEXICO, June 26, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

Ward Line steamer *Habana* arrived yesterday with a cabin passenger from Progreso ill with yellow fever. Man was infected at Merida; ill several days before embarking; steamer will be fumigated under my supervision.

LUMSDEN.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Reilley reports as follows: Week ended June 11, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; 2 deaths. Prevailing diseases, malarial fever of mild type and tuberculosis; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 6	John Wilson.....	18	0	0	0
8	Condor.....	16	1	0	0
9	Herold.....	6	0	0	0
10	Banan.....	17	0	0	0

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Inspection of vessels.

Surgeon Perry reports, June 14, as follows:

During the week ended June 11, 1904, the following-named vessels cleared from this port for ports in the United States:

American steamship *Allianca* for New York, June 8, with 64 crew and 42 passengers; British schooner *Atrato* for New York, June 9, with 8 crew and no passengers; British steamship *Dictator* for New Orleans, June 9, with 39 crew and no passengers; American schooner *N. M. Dantzler* for Pascagoula, June 9, with 6 crew and no passengers.

Plague conditions on west coast of South America a menace to Panama—Necessity for increased quarantine facilities.

The following is received from Surgeon Perry, under date of June 13, 1904:

Plague has appeared in Payta, Peru, which place is about 500 miles north of Callao and only a short distance south of Guayaquil. In view

of this fact, the health authorities of Guayaquil have closed that port to all vessels arriving from the south, such vessels not being allowed to enter the port, and therefore do not receive the second disinfection at Guayaquil.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd is disinfecting these vessels at Callao, and, in order to interfere with commerce as little as possible, and at the same time to afford all possible protection to Panama, in view of the absence of any quarantine equipment at this port, we have instructed the steamship agents not to permit their vessels to call at Payta. A circular letter was issued by Assistant Surgeon Pierce, after consultation with me, for the purpose of regulating the cargo taken on at ports between Callao and Payta, and recommending that no passengers be taken from these intermediate ports on account of the absence of accurate information concerning their sanitary condition, and the possibility of these places being infected. This does not constitute a material hardship to the steamship companies, because few passengers are embarked at these ports and the bulk of the cargo taken is of such character that it may be considered safe.

A study of the plague situation on the west coast of South America shows a serious condition which menaces Panama. This fact can not be too strongly emphasized, and the installation of some quarantine facilities for the protection of this port should receive immediate consideration. If an infected vessel should arrive, the treatment must necessarily be incomplete and unsatisfactory. In view of the above I earnestly recommend the installation of a disinfecting plant and other quarantine equipment at Panama as soon as possible.

Report from Panama—Inspection of vessel—Mortality.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, June 13, as follows:

Transactions for the week ended June 12, 1904. One vessel, the Pacific mail steamer *Acapulco*, cleared for San Francisco on June 8, having on board officers and crew, 72; cabin passengers, 16; steerage passengers, 8; total, 96. All well.

During the week there were 20 deaths from all causes, as follows: Fevers, 2; old age, 1; colic, 1; bronchitis, 2; dropsy, 1; dysentery, 2; tuberculosis, 2; beriberi, 1; stillborn, 3; apoplexy, 1; insanity, 1; ulcers, 1; alcoholism, 1; whooping cough 1.

Rules for vessels destined for Panama from ports on the west coast of South America.

The following circulars are received from Assistant Surgeon Pierce through Surgeon Perry:

CIRCULAR No. 1.

PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF PANAMA,
June 11, 1904.

To the agents of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company (England), *Compañía Sud América de Vapores* (Chilean), *Pacific Mail Steamship Company* (American).

SIR: You are hereby requested to promulgate the rules given below to the masters of the vessels of your company:

(1) Precautions should be taken in every South American port to prevent stowaways coming on board vessels.

(2) If stowaways are found on board after leaving a port the presence of such stowaway shall be reported to the officer of the United States Public Health and

Marine Hospital Service at the ports of Callao, Guayaquil, or Panama, if the vessel enters these ports with one or more stowaways on board.

(3) During the time vessels are in the Bay of Panama or at the wharf at Panama all cases of sickness among the crew or passengers shall be reported at once to the quarantine officer at Panama, and if the patient is ill enough to be sent ashore to a hospital or residence, the address must be given.

Respectfully,

CLAUDE C. PIERCE,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. P. H. and M. H. S., Quarantine Officer at Panama.

CIRCULAR No. 2.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER IN COMMAND,
Panama, Republic of Panama, June 10.

To agents of Pacific Steam Navigation Co. and the Compania Sud America de Vapores.

SIR: In view of the fact that bubonic plague is gradually infecting the ports on the west coast of South America, the following rules should be observed by the vessels of your company in order to avoid infection and consequent detention at the ports of Panama.

(1) All ports between Callao and Guayaquil should be regarded as suspicious, and every precaution should be taken to prevent vessels becoming infected through the agency of rats, flies, ants, fleas, and other animals. At such ports vessels should not lie at wharves nor anchor near the shore nor near any place where such animals can gain access to the vessel. The introduction of vermin on board from the lighters should be guarded against.

(2) Ports between Callao and Guayaquil, reported as infected, should be omitted from the itinerary.

(3) At all intermediate ports between Callao and Guayaquil communication between the vessel and the shore should be reduced to a minimum. Only the captain, the purser, and the freight clerk should be allowed ashore for the dispatch of business, and only during the day. Must not remain ashore during the night.

(4) Household goods, personal effects, bedding, and second-hand goods generally should not be accepted as freight or baggage. All rags and textile fabrics used in the manufacture of paper, new feathers, human or other hair, bristles, wool, hides not chemically cured, should be refused at all ports between Callao and Guayaquil.

NOTE.—New merchandise can be accepted at these ports except as itemized above.

(5) No passengers should be accepted at ports between Callao and Guayaquil on account of the probability that such ports are now infected and passengers embarking having probably been exposed.

If the above rules are observed and a complete disinfection can be made at Callao, the period of seven days will be started from the disinfection at that port.

Respectfully,

CLAUDE C. PIERCE,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. P. H. and M. H. S., Quarantine Officer at Panama.

Report from Bocos del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended June 9, 1904. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; 1 death, from tuberculosis; prevailing diseases, malarial. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
June 3	Harald	Mobile, Ala	20	2	0	2
5	Preston	New Orleans, La. .	29	0	0	0
8	Belvernon	Mobile, Ala	20	4	0	10
9	Fort Gaines	do	22	0	0	0

Quarantine against Limon raised.

Reports which are satisfactory to the local board of health having been received regarding the yellow-fever situation in Limon, the board decided to raise the quarantine against the latter place.

Due vigilance will be maintained and quarantine reestablished in the event of a recurrence of yellow fever in Limon.

PERU.

Reports from Callao—Summary of plague in Lima.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, May 31 and June 4, as follows:

	Cases.		Cases.
October, 1903	4	March, 1904.....	44
November, 1903.....	3	April, 1904.....	106
December, 1903.....	2	May 1 to 15, 1904.....	32
January, 1904.....	13		
February, 1904.....	20	Total	224

Plague in Peruvian ports—Quarantine measures.

MOLLENDU, *May 19.*—Vessels from Callao are inspected on arrival. The city has distributed 200 traps for rats and mice, and still pays a bounty of 5 centavos for each rat delivered alive. The last case of plague was reported November 29, 1903.

SALAVERRY, *May 14.*—Dr. Fernandez inspects passengers arriving from Callao, and those landing are required to report to the authorities every day for a period of eight days. Cargo is left in launches for one or two days and then fumigated in a baggage car with sulphur. A good lazaretto is available for isolation should cases develop.

ETEN, *May 23.*—An attempt was made to disinfect baggage and mails from Callao, but failed on account of insufficient apparatus. No case of plague reported.

PAITA, *May 17.*—Two days' quarantine was for a time imposed on vessels arriving direct from Callao, but not on those stopping at intermediate ports. The city is taking steps to improve its sanitary condition. There have been a number of cases of smallpox recently, but the situation is improving.

May 30.—Plague reported.

June 4.—A telegram from the consular agent states that there were 11 cases and 7 deaths from plague in Payta during the last eight days.

New plague cases in Lima—Plague in Callao.

During the week ended May 28 there were 13 new cases of plague in Lima with 4 deaths.

On May 27 a case of plague occurred in Callao. This case has not been officially reported to me as yet, but I examined slides from the case, which showed typical plague-like organisms. During the present week 3 more cases have developed in the same locality in Callao. I examined slides from one of them. The preparations were made by Dr. Castro Gutierrez.

Quarantine restrictions at Payta on account of plague.

Private and official dispatches state that plague is present in Payta, Peru. Four deaths are reported. This port is in the extreme northern part of Peru and is an important shipping point. I have advised the steamship companies to allow no communication of the personnel with the shore in this port, to receive no passengers, and to take none of the prohibited articles enumerated in paragraphs 17 to 26, pages 17 and 18 of the quarantine regulations. Cotton is the principal cargo received at this port, which is usually the last stop before Guayaquil. The cargo is received from lighters.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Quarantine transactions.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, May 27, as follows:

Quarantine transactions in the Philippine Islands during the month of April, 1904.

PORT OF MANILA.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for United States ports	4
Foreign ports	51
Domestic ports	206
To sailing vessels for United States ports	0
Foreign ports	2
Domestic ports	137
Total	400

Vessels inspected:

Steamers from United States ports	11
Foreign ports	45
Domestic ports	212
Sailing vessels from United States ports	1
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	131
Total	400

Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers, cabin	1,709
On steamers, steerage	7,067
On sailing vessels, cabin	0
On sailing vessels, steerage	667
Total	9,443

Persons vaccinated:

On steamers, crew	752
On steamers, passengers	48
On sailing vessels, crew	554
On sailing vessels, passengers	0
Total	1,354

Crew on arriving steamers inspected	11,413
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected	1,238
Persons quarantined for observation, suspects and contacts	78
Persons bathed and effects disinfected	1,362
Steamers disinfected	7

Sailing vessels disinfected.....	1
Steamers fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	11
Sailing vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	19
Cases of quarantinable diseases detected on vessels, smallpox.....	3
Vessels detained in quarantine.....	2
Pieces of baggage disinfected on steamers.....	2,303
Pieces of baggage disinfected on sailing vessels.....	36
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed on steamers.....	843
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed on sailing vessels.....	18

(Outgoing.)

Vessels remaining in quarantine from March.....	0
Steamers sailing without quarantine inspected and passed.....	4
Sailing vessels sailing without quarantine inspected and passed.....	0
Steamers disinfected.....	2
Sailing vessels disinfected.....	0
Crew of steamers inspected.....	368
Crew of sailing vessels inspected.....	0
Passengers of steamers inspected.....	1,229
Passengers of sailing vessels inspected.....	0
Persons bathed and effects disinfected.....	1,275
Pieces of baggage disinfected.....	3,059
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.....	3,641

PORT OF CEBU.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports.....	4
Domestic ports.....	109
To sailing vessels for United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports.....	0
Domestic ports.....	16
Total.....	129

Vessels inspected:

Steamers from United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports.....	4
Domestic ports.....	112
Sailing vessels from United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports.....	0
Domestic ports.....	326
Total.....	442

Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers, cabin.....	266
On steamers, steerage.....	1,068
On sailing vessels, cabin.....	0
On sailing vessels, steerage.....	902
Total.....	2,236

Crew on arriving steamers inspected.....	3,475
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected.....	2,093
Persons bathed and effects disinfected.....	8
Persons vaccinated.....	280
Steamers disinfected.....	0
Sailing vessels disinfected.....	1
Steamers fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	12
Sailing vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	2
Vessels detained in quarantine.....	1
Cases of quarantinable diseases detected on vessels, leprosy.....	1

PORT OF ILOILO.

Bills of health issued:	
To steamers for United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports	7
Domestic ports	83
To sailing vessels for United States ports	0
For foreign ports	0
For domestic ports	352
Total	442
Vessels inspected:	
Steamers from United States ports	0
Foreign ports	7
Domestic ports	82
Sailing vessels from United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	109
Total	198
Passengers on arriving boats inspected:	
On steamers, cabin	480
On steamers, steerage	1,132
On sailing vessels, cabin	0
On sailing vessels, steerage	323
Total	1,935
Crew on arriving steamers inspected	3,286
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected	987
Persons vaccinated	234
Persons bathed and effects disinfected	9
Persons detained in quarantine	9
Cases of quarantinable diseases detected on arriving vessels, smallpox	2
Steamers disinfected	0
Sailing vessels disinfected	1
Steamers fumigated to exterminate vermin	7
Sailing vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin	1
Vessels detained in quarantine	1

PORT OF JOLO.

Bills of health issued:	
To steamers for United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports	1
Domestic ports	13
To sailing vessels for United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	6
Total	20
Vessels inspected:	
Steamers from United States ports	0
Foreign ports	1
Domestic ports	18
Sailing vessels from United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	22
Total	41
Passengers on arriving boats inspected:	
On steamers, cabin	135
On steamers, steerage	420
On sailing vessels, cabin	0
On sailing vessels, steerage	17
Total	572

Persons vaccinated	241
Crew on arriving steamers inspected	881
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected	140
Vessels in quarantine	0

PORTO RICO.

Report from San Juan—Quarantine transactions, month of May, 1904.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Atilas reports, June 14, through Chief Quarantine Officer King, as follows:

Quarantine transactions of the island of Porto Rico for the month of May, 1904.

Vessels issued bills of health, 39; vessels inspected, 25; vessels held in quarantine, 4; persons detained in quarantine at Miraflores, 9; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

The Red D Line steamers *Philadelphia*, *Maracaibo*, and *Caracas*, which arrived at this port from ports of Venezuela and Curaçao, on May 4, 11, and 18, respectively, were held in quarantine and permitted to transact business under guard. The *Maracaibo* called here for the purpose of transporting the United States artillery forces stationed at San Juan to the United States. The Spanish mail steamer *P. de Sastre* arrived here from Central and South American ports on May 21. She brought seven nonimmune passengers for this port. They were detained at Miraflores to complete five days from the time they were taken from the ship.

During the month of May there were 21 cases of smallpox under treatment in San Juan.

The following is a summary of the transactions at the six subports of the islands:

Vessels inspected at Mayaguez, 7; Arecibo, 2; Humacao, 3; Fajardo, 4; Aguadilla, none; Arroyo, 5.

The mortality statistics for the month were as follows: Mayaguez, 108, 6 of which were from enteric fever, and 1 from diphtheria; Arecibo, 83; Aguadilla, 50; Fajardo, 49; Arroyo, 15; Humacao, 53.

Vital statistics of San Juan, P. R., for month of May, 1904.

Tuberculosis	15	Rickets	3
Nephritis	2	Peritonitis	1
Gastro-enteritis	6	Alcoholism	1
Syphilis	1	Tumor of larynx	1
Enteritis, chronic	1	Gangrene	1
Insufficiency, aortic	1	Typhoid-malaria	1
Insufficiency, mitral	4	Infantile colic	1
Meningitis	1	Drowning	1
Pneumonia	1	Endocarditis	2
Broncho-pneumonia	1	Fracture of femur	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1	Leprosy	1
Debility	2	Paralysis, general	1
Cancer	2	Post partum syncope	1
Softening of the brain	1	Smallpox	1
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	Other causes	2
Tetanus, infantile	3		
Enterocolitis	2	Total	75
Congestion of lungs	1		
Bronchitis	5	May, 1904—	
Pernicious malarial fever	3	Births	90
Child birth	1	Deaths	75
Bright's disease	1	Stillborns	11

Report from Ponce.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Torres reports, June 3 and 15, through the chief quarantine officer, as follows:

Summary of transactions of service during the month of May, 1904.

Vessels inspected.....	12
Bills of health issued.....	22
Passengers inspected (in transit).....	446
Passengers inspected (incoming).....	70
Crew inspected.....	644
Vessels in quarantine.....	1
Immigrants inspected.....	35
Rejection.....	1
Passengers detained in quarantine.....	0
Pieces of baggage disinfected.....	0

Vital statistics.

Number of causes of deaths in Ponce jurisdiction (city, playa, and surrounding country) during the month of May, 1904.

Diseases of:		Accidents.....	1
Digestive system.....	36	Tuberculosis.....	5
Nervous system.....	2	Enteric fever.....	1
Circulatory system.....	6	Convulsions.....	5
Respiratory system.....	19	Without official data.....	18
Malarial fever.....	15		
Hydremias.....	4	Total.....	157
Anemias, inanition.....	22		
Nephritis.....	1	May, 1903:	
Old age.....	3	Deaths.....	151
Metritis.....	5	Births.....	114
Rhachitis.....	6	May, 1904:	
Congenital malformation.....	6	Deaths.....	157
Cancer.....	2	Births.....	149

Foreign and insular statistic reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AUSTRIA—*Brunn*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 252, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, scarlet fever 7, and 59 from tuberculosis.

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 185, including 14 from enteric fever.

CANADA—*British Columbia—Victoria*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths, 17, including 2 from tuberculosis.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 273,000. Total number of deaths, 520, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 6, measles 3, scarlet fever 14, and 114 from tuberculosis.

FORMOSA.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 2,797,543. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from enteric fever, and 1,036 deaths from plague reported.

FRANCE—*Marseille*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 491,161. Total number of deaths, 799, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 9, measles 10, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 84 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Weimar*.—Month of May, 1904. Census population, 30,606. Total number of deaths, 49, including diphtheria 2, and 1 from enteric fever.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 11, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 14.1 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,287.

London.—One thousand one hundred and eighty-seven deaths were registered during the week, including measles 62, scarlet fever 4, diphtheria 9, whooping cough 28, enteric fever 5, and diarrhea 26. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 13.3 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,617 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 2 from diphtheria, 9 from measles, and 5 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 11, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 18.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 4.8, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 39.3 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 143 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 1, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 44 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 11, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 16.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 11.2, and the highest in Perth, viz, 29.2 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 536, including diphtheria 4, measles 16, scarlet fever 3, smallpox 3, and 21 from whooping cough.

HAWAII—*Honolulu*.—Month of May, 1904. Census population, 39,306. Total number of deaths, 80, including enteric fever 4, plague 1, and 11 from tuberculosis.

JAMAICA—*Kingston*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 46,542. Total number of deaths, 118, including 21 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAPAN—*Nagasaki*.—Ten days ended May 20, 1904. Estimated population, 154,727. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria and 6 deaths from smallpox reported.

Eleven days ended May 31, 1904. Estimated population, 154,927. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria and 7 deaths from smallpox reported.

JAVA—*Batavia*.—Weeks ended April 23 and May 14, 1904. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from smallpox reported.

PORTO RICO.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population,

953,243. Total number of deaths 1,668, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 10, and 139 from tuberculosis.

URUGUAY—*Montevideo*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 284,107. Total number of deaths, 402, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 21, scarlet fever 48, smallpox 1, and 46 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—*St. Thomas*.—Weeks ended May 13 and May 27, 1904. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths, 8 and 6, respectively. No contagious diseases.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 25 to July 1, 1904.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

[For reports received from December 26, 1903, to June 24, 1904, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 24, 1904.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Hongkong.....	May 15-28.....	13	12	Two cases on ss. Ping Shan, from Saigon.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 9-22.....	19	5	
Mexico:				
Tampico.....	June 12-18.....	1		
Veracruz.....	June 25.....	1		On ss. Habana, from Progreso.
Peru:				
Rio Chiclayo.....	May 19.....	2		

PLAGUE.

Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	May 19.....	15		
China:				
Canton.....	May 28.....			Spreading.
Hongkong.....	May 15-28.....	62	60	Two cases on unknown steamships from Amoy and Shek Loong.
Formosa:				
Ensuiko.....	May 15-28.....	123	80	
Kagi.....	May 15-28.....	85	82	
Kelung.....	May 15-28.....	3	3	
Pescadores.....	May 15-28.....	1		
Shinko.....	May 15-28.....	5	2	
Taihoku.....	May 15-28.....	13	13	
Tainan.....	May 15-28.....	335	288	
Toroku.....	May 15-28.....	31	18	
Hawaii:				
Honolulu.....	June 21.....	1		
Japan:				
Kobe.....	May 31.....	1		On S. S. Korea from Hongkong via Amoy, Shanghai, and Nagasaki.
Peru:				
Callao.....	May 27-June 4	4		
Lima.....	May 22-28.....	13	4	
Payta.....	May 29-June 4	11	7	Number of cases from Oct., 1903, to May 15, 1904, 224.
South Africa:				
Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth).	May 15-21.....	2		

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Belgium:				
Antwerp	May 29-June 4	2		
Brazil:				
Pernambuco	May 8-15		33	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-22	228	106	
Chile:				
Santiago	To May 19	500		
China:				
Hongkong	May 15-28	5	2	Two cases imported from Shanghai via S. S. Chi Yuen. Epidemic.
Tientsin	May 15-21			
Formosa:				
Tamsui	Apr. 1-30	3		
France:				
Lyon	May 16-28		4	
Marseille	May 1-31		4	
Paris	June 4-11	10		
Great Britain:				
Bristol	June 5-11	1		
Cardiff	May 29-June 4	2		
Glasgow	June 11-17	20	3	
London	June 4-11	21		
Newcastle on Tyne	June 4-11	8	1	
Nottingham	June 5-11	3		
Sheffield	May 29-June 11	3		
Italy:				
Milan	Apr. 1-30	1		
Palermo	May 16-June 4	10	2	
Japan:				
Nagasaki	May 20-31	8	7	
Java:				
Batavia	May 8-14	8		
Mexico:				
Mexico	June 6-12	5	1	
Tampico	June 12-18		2	
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam	June 5-11	1		
Russia:				
Moscow	May 29-June 4	11	4	
Odessado	3	1	
St. Petersburgdo	15	3	
Warsaw	May 8-14		25	
Spain:				
Cadiz	May 1-31		1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	May 30-June 5		3	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Acapulco	June 11	6,000	6										
Aix la Chapelle	May 28	144,942	38	6								1	
Alexandretta	do	9,000	5										
Amherstburg	June 18	2,250											
Amsterdam	June 11	548,137	139	17									
Antwerp	June 4	294,669	70						3			2	
Athens	do	200,000		8						1		1	
Bahia	May 21	230,000	107	6									
Do	May 28	230,000	84	3									
Barmen	June 4	150,212	47	6					1				1
Barranquilla	do	42,000	25										
Belfast	do	358,693	133							2	1	3	7
Belize	June 16	9,000	3										
Bergen	June 2	80,000	14	2								1	
Berlin	May 28	1,967,427	622	98					1	8	5	14	
Birmingham	June 4	537,965	165								1	11	11
Do	June 11	537,965		10					1	2	1	8	12
Bombay	May 24	776,006	686	63	160			12				7	
Bristol	June 4	343,204	85						3			1	1
Do	June 11	343,204	80									3	1
Brussels	June 4	575,896	154	20					1			3	1
Budapest	do	732,322								7	5		
Calcutta	May 21	847,796	645	28	134	111		1				2	
Cardiff	June 4	176,313	53									4	3
Catania	June 9	153,523	94	3					1	6		4	
Christiania	June 4	224,000	69								1	3	
Coatzacoalcas	June 11	3,000	4										
Coburg	June 4	22,962	7	1									
Colombo	May 14	155,869	92										
Do	May 21	155,869	88										
Colon	June 12	8,000	8										
Constantinople	June 5	100,000	204					3		4		1	
Copenhagen	June 4	500,000	141						1				
Crefeld	May 28	110,389	15										
Do	June 4	110,389	22										
Curacao	June 10	31,600	3										
Dublin	June 4	378,994	150	29					2			1	5
Dundee	do	163,535	72									3	1
Edinburgh	do	331,977	110						1			2	3
Fiume	May 29	40,000											
Flushing	June 11	19,105	3										
Frankfort on the Main.	June 4	313,600	77							1	2		
Funchal	June 5	44,049	18	1						1			
Geneva	May 28	111,000	35								1		
Ghent	May 21	163,741	40	5					1			1	
Do	May 28	163,741	61	5									
Do	June 4	163,741	56	5								2	
Girgenti	do	25,069	10										
Glasgow	June 10	798,356	278					2				3	16
Halifax	June 18	40,787	13										
Hamburg	June 4	751,842	210						1	2	2	3	3
Havre	do	130,196	46	12									
Hull	do	253,865	67									2	2
Iquique	May 21	30,000	13										
Karachi	May 22	108,644	140		79			2					
Kingston, Canada.	June 17	19,374	4										
Kingston, Jamaica.	June 4	52,475	4							4			
Las Palmas	May 28	49,500	27										
Lausanne	do	50,800	27										
Leeds	June 11	450,142	145	17								1	15
Leipzig	June 4	496,370	150	11							2	1	2
Leith	do	80,508	20	5									1
Licata	do	25,000	11	3					1	4			
Liverpool	do	723,430	249						1	1	2	2	11
Do	June 11	723,430	290								1	3	17
London	June 4	6,907,756	1,621							4	11	12	113
Lyon	May 28	500,000	179	34				2		1	2	2	2
Do	June 4	500,000	160	34							2	2	2
Mainz	do	89,000	40	10									1
Manchester	do	558,335	189	10						2	1	2	14
Mannheim	May 28	151,517									1		4
Do	June 4	151,517	56								1	1	2

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Mazatlan	May 28	20,000	18	18									
Do	June 4	20,000	18	18									
Messina	May 28	107,000	35	4						4			
Do	June 4	107,000	29	5									
Mexico	June 5	368,777	340	27					4				1
Moscow	May 28	1,173,427	684	30				9			6	9	17
Newcastle-on-Tyne	June 4	219,021	95										7
Nottingham	do	239,753	59									1	
Nuremberg	May 14	275,000	119	19							1	1	2
Do	May 21	275,000	132	17									
Do	May 28	275,000	100	19					1				
Odessa	June 4	492,000	186	29				1		2	2	2	3
Palermo	June 4	330,000	133	9				2					
Panama	June 12	20,000	20	2									1
Paris	June 4	2,660,559	843	223						8	3	6	20
Plymouth	June 11	112,000	19										
Prague	May 28	225,816	129	36						4		1	
Do	June 4	225,816	116	33								1	2
Puerto Cortez	June 16	2,125	0										
Quebec	June 11	70,000											
Do	June 18	70,000											
Rio de Janeiro	May 15	800,000	50				2	35		1		1	1
Do	May 22	800,000	361	45			3	71		1			
Rotterdam	June 11	364,133	86										
Sagua la Grande	do	21,342	14									1	
St. John, N. B.	June 18	40,711	12	4									
St. John, Antigua	May 28	15,844	11	1									
Do	June 4	15,844	8	1									
Do	June 11	15,844	9										
St. Stephen, N. B.	June 18	2,840											
Salford	June 4	228,983	78	9							2	4	3
San Feliu de Guixols	June 5	11,333	5										
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	do	40,000	9	1									
Singapore	May 7	97,111	228	33									
Solingen	June 4	15,142	1										1
Southampton	June 11	112,500	23	1								1	
South Shields	June 4	107,334	29	4									
Stettin	do	228,095	104								2		
Stockholm	May 28	309,496	74	6								1	3
Stuttgart	June 9	176,318	56	5									
Tarragona	June 4	19,300	11							1			1
Trapani	do	61,437	11										
Trieste	do	190,166	75	20							1		
Tuxpam	June 14	13,000	7										
Venice	June 4	166,288	55	4						3			
Veracruz	June 18	32,000	30	8									
Vienna	May 28	1,797,992	694	122						1	1	6	55
Do	June 4	1,797,992	711	137						1		9	56
Warsaw	May 7	771,382	231	57				15		2		4	1
Do	May 14	771,382	282	57				25			6	4	1
West Hartlepool	June 4	63,000											
Windsor, N. S.	June 18	3,000	0										
Zurich	June 4	160,000	38	8						1			1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

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